REMEMBER THE POOR.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE LOWLY.

WHAT AND WHERE OUR CHARITABLE INSTITU-TIONS ARE-WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOM-PLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR-THEIR PRESENT CONDITION AND NEEDS-PLANS FOR CHRISTMAS, ETC., ETC.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, organized to aid the respectable poor, aids about 5,000 families a year, and expends \$50,000. In B4 years of its beneficent operations it has extended milef to 163,660, and disbursed \$1,017,329. The various city missionary and other benevolent societies are constantly searching out the want and suffering of the city through their missionaries and visitors, and disburse a considerable sum in relieving the poor. The New-York City Mission, with its band of forty missionaries, is earnestly laboring for the moral and social elevation of the poor; 2,500 families and 7,500 persons received aid last year. The 20 industrial schools, the five free reading-rooms, and the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society are doing a noble work in reforming the young. During 15 years it has gathered in and provided for 15,000 children, and expended \$510,243 35. There are 15 hospitals in the city, including the new German Hospital, one wing of which was recently opened. A hospital endowed by the legacy of the late Mr. Roosevelt, and another, for which the land and a generous subscription in cash have been given by Mr. Lenox, will soon be commenced. The Prison Association, the Home for Female Prisoners, the Midnight Missions, and other humane reformatories, are seeking to save the young and inexperienced from criminal courses, and to restore to society those who have been led astray.

There are 11 Dispensaries giving medical aid and medicine to the sick, comprising not only the poor and destitute, but also many who have seen better days, and who, from misfortune and long-continued sickness, have been compelled to avail themselves of the aid so readily and cheerfully rendered by these institutions. The old New-York Dispensary, which has been in operation 78 years, has attended to 1.500,000 patients since its organization. In late years it usually numbers about 39,000 patients a year, and receives voluntary contributions to the amount of \$6,000. There are eight Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylums, giving shelter and instruction to several thousand unfortunates. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delin quents has been established 45 years, and there are about 1,000 boys and girls under its care. The New York Javenile Asylum, since it was organized, 17 years ago, has cared for 13,000 children. The number annually passing through the institution is about 1.500, and during a period of 52 months only two deaths have occurred. The expenses of the institution are about \$100,000 annually, one-fifth of which amount is received in donations from private benevplence, the remainder being drawn from the public treasury. The Ladies' M. E. Mission, and the House of Industry at the Five Points, the Howard Mission in the Fourth Ward, and the Wilson Industrial School in the Seventeenth Ward (a model of its kind), are all laboring with great zeal and signal success in saving the juvenile wagrant and destitute children of the city. The Female Guardian Society has under its charge Beven industrial schools, with an attendance of from 7,000 to 10,000 pupils. In all, there are 35 daily industrial schools, with an attendance of 7,000 to 10,000 children. There are of benevolent societies, specially so called, as the St. Andrew's, St. George's, and other similar societies, 40. In the list of societies for the publication and circulation of the Scriptures, for the diffusion of religious knowledge, for the promo tion of morality and religion, for the support of missionary enterprises, there are 112 organizations.

Of the more prominent societies, as the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, etc., 35 reported last year an aggregate of \$5,762,849 25, or, excluding proceeds of sales, \$5,000,000. The organized local charitable societies and institutions receive and disburse annually \$2,000,000.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have charge of the criminals and the paupers and the unfortunates of the city. The prisons, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, nurseries, etc., numbering 27 institutions, received, in 1867, 90,815 subjects. The department for the out-door poor gave relief to 20,390 persons-making an aggregate of 111,205 persons on the records of the Commission. The money expended in sustaining the operations of this Board for that year amounted to \$1,363,142 41.1

The Secretary of the City Mission and Tract Society presents the following facts: There are 18,582 tenant-houses, containing 486,000 persons. There are 281 Sabbath-schools of all denominations, with an attendance of 117,450. There are 316 Protestant Sabbath-schools, with an attendance of 78,450 pupils. The number of children in the city between the ages of five and fifteen years is 163,493. In the Public Schools and Private Schools, etc., there are probably 121,294 regularly in attendance. Of the 42,199 children of suitable school age still remaining unaccounted for, we may estimate that 25 per cent are occasionally at school, 25 per cent are detained at home by sickness and poverty, 25 per cent are at work, and the balance are found among the vagrants, beggars, pilferers, and rowdies, THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Among the Christian institutions for relieving the poor in this city, this Society stanc's prominent, and the history of its foundation is worthy of attention. In 1853, Mr. C. L. Brace of New-York, while traveling in Europe became greatly interested in the German benevolent institutions, and in the ragged schools of London, and on his return he at once entered the mission field. While connected with the Five Points Mission, and the institutions on Blackwell's Island, he visited every part of the city, and made himself acquainted with the actual condition of the neglected classes. He became particularly interested in the boys. At that time the churches were distributing tracts, and employing missionaries to evangelize the masses. The practical results of their efforts were limited, for while the people were starving they would steal. Mr. Brace soon saw that material aid must go hand in hand with the Gospel, or little would be accomplished. He also decided that it was useless to attempt reforming the adults so long as the young were neglected. These views he put before the public in THE TRIBUNE, and in other journals. He also preached and lectured on this subject, in the principal cities and towns throughout the country. Finally, he called on Judge Mason, B. J. Howland, and others, and after talking the matter over it was decided to hold a meeting. The result was the organization of the Children's Aid Society. The Society was organized in 1853, and incorporated under the general act.

More than the usual number of children have been sent West during the past year. The agents have traveled nearly 30,000 miles, and 2,739 boys and girls have been provided with homes. About 17,000 have been sent into the country since the Society was organized. Never has a single accident happened to the children on their journeys West. During the past nine months the cost for clothing alone in the industrial schools was \$2,995. The number provided with homes and employment during the time (nine months from February 1 to October 31 1869) was as follows:

During the past year the five lodging houses have accommodated 12,919 different beys and girls; 121,624 lodg-lage and 135,334 meals were supplied. In the nineteen day and eight evening Industrial Schools 6,813 children were taught and partly fed and clothed. The Society appeals earnestly for aid and contributions for Christmas. Belew is a list of the schools and lodging-houses belonging to the Society. The Christmas festival will be held as follows. The public are cordially invited to be present on

Newshops' Lodging House, No. 49 Park-place, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 74 elock p. m. Paclys's Lodging House, No. 227 Historical a Lodging-House, No. 227 Rivington-st., Saturday, Dec. 25, at 7] welock p. n. Ward Lodging-House, No. 709 East Eleventh-st., Saturday, Bec. 25, at 7 o'clock p. m. Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock p. m. . Bistecuth Ward Lodging House, No. 211 West Eighteenth st., Satur-ing, Dec. 22, at 72 o'clock n. m.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Girls Lodging House, No. 125 Bleecker-st., Thursday, Dec. 30, at 75 coloca is m. Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth st., Tuesday, Dec. II, at 2 o'clock p. m. German School, No. 272 East Second-st, Thursday, Dec. 23, at 2 and 7 Lorimer Bound of the Country of the ock p. m. iver Industrial School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-st., Friv. Dec. 24. at 12 o'clock m. Italian Industrial School, No. 110 Centre-st., Monday, Dec. 27. at 75 lock p. m. Ward Industrial School, No. 709 East Eleventh-st., Tuesday, n. 4. at iş o'clock p. m. Lord Industrial School, No. 207 Greenwich-st., Wednesday, Jan. 5, at m. ace Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-st., Wednesday, Cottage-pure investigation of the Cottage pure in the Cottage pure at 11 o'clock a. m., h Ward Industrial School, No. 185 Spring-st., Priday, Jan. 7, at 2 ock p. m. itth Ward Industrial School, No. 141 Hudson-st., Tuesday, Jan. 11, t la o clock p. m. Fourteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 116 Edzabeth-st., Wednesday, Fouriernt warn industrial school, Skrty-eighth-st, near Broadway, Thursday, lan. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. The following are the night schools and the reading-

Free Reading Rooms—No. 211 West Eighteenth-st.: No. 204 Bleecker t.: No. 327 Rivington-st.; No. 207 Greenwich-st.; No. 337 East Thirty fithst.

Night Schools-German, No. 272 Secondst.; Italian, No. 110 Centre.

1.; Park, Sixty-eighthst., near Broadway: Lorimer, Fifty-second-st.,

1. Park, Sixty-eighthst., near Broadway: Lorimer, Fifty-second-st.,

1. Park, Sixty-eighthst., No. 49 Park-place; Eleventh-st., No.

105 East Eleventh-st., Rivington-st., No. 327 Rivington-st.; Eighteenth-st.,

1. No. 211 West Eighteenth-st.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY. The objects of the society are to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute people of New-York by the employment of missionaries, the diffusion of Evangelical truth, and the establishment of Mission staions, Mission schools, &c. Stated visits are made in each district, and all cases of distress are reported at headquarters. In many cases the missionary can give relief n the spot. Hundreds of neglected children are annually rescued from a life of suffering and degradation. The payment of \$20 at one time constitutes a person a Member for life. The payment of \$50 a Director for life. Life Members are entitled to receive 1,000 pages of tracts annually. Life Directors are entitled to receive 2,000 pages of tracts annually.

pages of tracts annually.

City Mission Stations.—No. 27 Greenwich-st.; 74 West Brosdway;
12 Leonard-st.; 200 Madison-st., corner Montgomery-st.; 185 Spring-st.;
185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.;
185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.;
185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.; 185 Spring-st.;
185 Spring-st.; 186 Spring-s THE HOWARD MISSION.

Among the most earnest of the workers connected with the Five Points Mission was the Rev.W. C. VanMeter. He mmenced his labors as early as May, 1854. A year later he ook the first organized company of children to the West for the purpose of placing them in homes, that had ever left this city. A part of them went from the Five Points Ladies' Mission, and a part from the Children's Aid Society. After devoting many years to the interests of the poor n behalf of the Five Points Mission, he finally resolved to establish a mission of his own, though he had not a dollar to begin with. After looking over the field before him, he decided to commence operations in the worst part of the city, the Fourth Ward. Accordingly, in the Spring of 1861, he rented a part of the small buildng, No. 37 New-Bowery. Kind friends volunteered to assist him in getting the mission well organized. The people of the vicinity belonged to the lowest class in the city. The streets, cellars, and attics, swarmed with children who never attended church or school. How to get these neglected wanderers to enter his Mission seemed a problem. A few of those who were acquainted with Mr. Van Meter came, but the others he could not reach. Their parents were opposed to the movement from the first, though they did little but starve and beat their children. At last he sent to his country friends for dowers. A few days afterward the blear-eyed mothers were surprised to see beautifully dressed girls entering their hovels with their arms filled with bonquets. Great was their astonishment when the young gais sold them that Mr. Van Meter had sent them over some flowers. Who was Mr. Van Meter! The Superintendent of the "And does yees have these flowers up there i" 'Yes, and he wants you to come up and bring your little ones. He wants to talk with them and to hear them sing." By this time the room was filled with the most exquisite perfume, and the little ragged children came wding about the new comers with their faces covered with smiles. "Do let us go mother, let us go now and see the good gentleman," said they. The messengers went on to say that Mr. Van Meter would give them a nice dinner, and some books. They need not come until they wished to. Any day would do. The result was that the Mission was filled, and the assistants had all they could do. Baths were opened, and when a child came in dirt and rags, it went home again with new clothes and a clean body. All of this required money, but when Mr. Van Meter went to bankers and merchants, and told them what he was doing, and what an awful place there was within a minute's walk of the City Hall, and of all the newspaper offices, they opened their check books, and sent him away rejoicing. Money and provisions came in from all quarters. The Churches and Sunday-schools heard about it, and they took up collections for the Misdon, while its numbers increased every day. In 1864, at his request, it was regularly incorporated in accordance with an act of the Legislature and placed under the control of a Board of Trustees. A prominent banker in this city was appointed treasurer. Every few months those children who had no parents were taken out West and put into good Christion homes. Some, however, were sent to New-England, and a few were adopted by residents of this city and of Brooklyn. Singing was made a feature of the Mission, and under the management of Mr. Theodore E. Perkins, the pupils made wonderful prog-

Among the means of reformation employed is a day school, a Sunday-school, a home department, and mission work in the poor families. There is also an industrial department in which the children are taught to work, for which they receive pay. The rooms are supplied with nodern improvements, and the entire building is heated by steam and hot air. In the infant department, there is a fountain, surrounded with flowers. Pictures and music are not wanting to make this home complete in all its are not wanting to make this home complete in all its appointments. The annual cash expenditures amount to about \$50,000. Missionaries are constantly sent out to help the afflicted and dying. The motto of the Institution has been to never get fitte debt; and never to turn away a homeless child. One dollar supports a child a week.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Twenty years ago a few benevolent ladies of the Methodist Church in this city resolved to visit the Five Points, and see what could be done toward establishing a mission school there. So, procuring an escort, Mrs. mission school there. So, procuring an escort, Mrs. Deuel, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Mrs. Kidmore, Mrs. Bishop Janes, and others, went down into that horrible place where every house was a brothel and every store a grog-shop. The little square where five streets cause together, was called "Hell's Half "Acre." No one pretended to visit the place without a policeman. The houses were filled with people of all ages, sexes, and colors. There were underground passages connecting blocks of dwellings on different streets, and the most terrible deeds were continually pengetrated in the vicinity. The inhabitants were mostly composed of the offscourings of Europe. Of churches and schools they knew nothing. This was the field to which the Methodist sisters were called. In the Spring of 1850 the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease was appointed to commence operations, and soon a room was opened on the western side of the square. The ladies obtained the influence of several gentlemen of worth, while they themselves labored day and night for the success of the cause. A short time after the opening, a monster meeting was held at Tripler Hall in honor of the event. Among those present were Horace Greeiey, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, and others. The enthusasm was great, and it was here that Mr. Gough led a little child upon the platform, and made his famous appeal in behal of the outcasts of New-York. An immense sum was collected on the spot, and many wealthy critzens promised to contribute frequently. Since then "that Old Brewery building" across the street was porchased, and occupied for two years, when it was taken down, and a part of the present building erected on its site. The work progressed so rapidly that in 1858 it was necessary to make additional improvements. Recently other additions have been completed, but the vacant seats will soon be occupied by new comers. At present there are 18 families sheltered by this mission. The daily attendance in the school is 435. More than 50 children belong to the day school. Deuel, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Mrs. Kidmore, Mrs. Bishop

On Christmas there is to be singing in the enapel from 9 o'clock till 12. Presents will be distributed from two large Christmas trees. Money is much needed, and contributions, however small, will be gratefully received. Also second-hand clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, provisions, &c. Address J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent, No. 61 Park-st. FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it was the first Christian denomination to attempt to better the condition of the poor at Five Points. Mr. Pease, who was identified with the Ladies Mission, had one controversy with the managers, whereupon he determined to prosecute the work according to his own views relying on the support of the religious public. The Five Points House of Industry was organized in

the year 1850 to obtain employment for a number of unhappy women who, with the strongest desires to escape from their wretched and guilty lives, were debarred from every other. Mr. Pease said that he once happened to hear this entreaty: "Don't tell us how innocent and happy we once were, and how wicked and infamous we are now; don't talk to us of death, retribution, and perdition, before us; we want no preacher to tell us all that—but tell us, oh! tell us how to escape! Give us work and wages! Give us some other master than the devil, and we will serve him!" On the following May after the mission was opened four houses were taken, and the inmates then numbered 120. Soon afterward it came under the control of the National Temperance Society for 10 months. In 1852 the establishment was once mere put into the hands of Mr. Pease. In 1853 three more houses were added, and years later the house No. 383 Broome st. was also rented, making the total number of houses occupied eight. In those days the Mission was an industrial school, and several kinds of work were performed by the inmates. A farm of 64 acres in Westchester County was purchased in the Fall of 1853. In 1856 after-proof building was erected, where it now stands, in Worth-st. In 1857 Mr. Pease was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Talcott.

Mr. S. B. Halliday, the present Superintendent, was then connected with the institution. The children received are those chiefly abandoned by parents, or surrendered on account of their inability to support them. Clothing and shoes are made up in the building by the pupils. On the first floor is the dining room. The main school-room is used as a chapel. There are several other recitation rooms beside. The best of order is observed in the classes. No distinction is made on account of race, sex or color. There are two offices, a general parlor, private dining-room, shoe-shop, bath-room, unresery, hospital, and play-room. The third floor contains dormitories for the teachers, and the Superintendent's family. When there are women in the PRISON ASSOCIATION OF N. Y.

The Prison Association is an institution chartered by the State, with ample powers of benevolent action in behalf of the gulity and the unfortunate. It vists and aids, as there may be occasion, persons arrested in a charge of crime, and held for examination or trial; encourages of crime, and held for examination or trial; incourages and assists released prisoners who have reformed or desire to reform, providing them with places where they may earn an honest living; and seeks to inprove the government and discipline of prisons by impressing upon them an increasingly reformatory character. The General Agent is Mr. Abraham Real, who, in aid of the standing committees on detensions and discharged convicts, devotes his labors unremittingly to these objects. During the year 1865 he visited 5,250 persons in New York and Brooklyn, who were poor and frieudless, and who needed counsel and aid; 570 complaints were carefully examined, and 320 were withdrawn at his instance; 335 prisoners were discharged by the courts on his recommendation; 1.756 prisoners were nided with board, tools, railroad tickets, or money; 181 discharged convicts were provided with work, and 157 released prisoners were supplied with clothing. The following is the result of 23 years work: 35, 314 persons visited in prison; 24,692 complaints examined; 5,838 complaints withdrawn; 7,569 prisoners discharged; 16,334 released prisoners aided with money, board, tools, &c.; 3,982 provided with work, by which more than nine-tenths of them have been sared from relapsing into crime. This gives a grand total of 146,779 cases in which rellef of some kind—moral, material, or both—has been extended to persons who have been arrested and imprisoned, justly or unjustly, on a charge of crime. But, beside the aid thus given to the accused and the convicted, relief, more or less extensive, has been afforded to thousands of persons connected with the families of prisoners. No doubt many of the 146,000 beneficiaries included in the foregoing summary derived little benefit from the efforts of the Association. On the other hand, it is no less certain that not a few, through the timely assistance thus rendered, have been prevented from entering on a career of crime, or turned back after they had commenced it, and so have been saved to themselves and and assists released prisoners who have reformed or de-

The following list of officers will give the public som The following list of efficers will give the plante some idea of the character of fails noble institution: John David Walfe, President, with Francis Lieber, LL D., the Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscora, M. D., the Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, LL D., the Hon J. Stanton Gould, and the Hon. J. Foiger, Vice-Presidents; E. C. Wines, D. D., LL D., Secretary, office No 28 Rible House; Wm. C. Gliman, Treasurer, No. 46 Pine-st.; C. Brainerd, ess., Recording Secretary, No. 48 Pite-st.

rithout calling at the Newsboys' Lodging-House and seeing the boys eat their meals. Thousands of these young semi-Americans have found shelter beneath its roof, and it will be many generations before its founder, Mr. C. L. Brace, will be forgotten. While engaged as Sec retary and Trustee of the American Aid Society in 1853, he was pained to see hundreds of boys sleeping in the stairways, and over the iron gratings of the rewspaper relary and trustee or handreds of boys sleeping in the stairways, and over the iron gratings of the rewsbaper offices in this city. Never were they certain of a night's rest, for at any moment a policeman might order them to "get out of that." "Oh, mister," one would say, "there's nothin' like them steam-gratins; they is jist as good as a feather-bed! And next to 'em I likes a good boy of sand, 'cause you can git it all up 'round you, and kinder snuggle in it, but bummin' is hard work in a nor'easter." The boys seldom slept in a bed, and hardly ever did they go to church. Occasionally, some unusually enthusiastic street-preacher would go among then, but they "chaffed" him so that he could do nothing for them. Most of them drank and swore, and all who could afford it chewed and smoked. Mr. Brace consulted the Chief of Police, but that gentleman said that it was impossible to do anything practical for them. "They are a set of Arabs." he exclaimed. The Secretary resolved however, to open a lodging house, and he did so. The first money raised for the purpose was contributed by Dr. Cuyler's Church. And the congregation were affected to tears when the paster made his appeal. To be successful, the proposed work must be managed by a jerson peculiarly fitted for it. Just at the right time, Mr. C. C. Tracy, a self-educated mechanic, with a great leart, was engaged. A room over The San Office, in Fultab-st., was fitted up, at the expense of \$1,000, to accommodate 75 lodgers. Notice was given through the pands of the new Home, and on the first night in March the room was crowded. Mr. Tracy addressed the boys kindly, and told them what he proposed to de. He wanted them to leave their old haunts, and to come and live with him. They were not objects of charity, but each de might consider himself a lodger at a hotel, paying 6 cents for his bed. The only conditions which they mut comply with were to be orderly, and to use the bath. Religious exercises were afterward introduced, and now lectures and sermons are regularly given. consider himself a lodger at a note, paying events for his bed. The only conditions which they mut comply with were to be orderly, and to use the bath. Religious exercises were afterward introduced, and now lectures and sermions are regularly given. Mr. Tracy.following the example set by the Children's Aid Society, Requently found homes for the boys in the country. This gentleman remained at the head of the institution until 1856, when he went to the West in the employ of the Aid Society. After his departure the work did not flourish very well, and it became necessary to appoint a new Superintendent. He endeavored to keep the lads homefrom the theaters by introducing private theatricals aming them, but he did not succeed. On his departure for California in 1853, the present Superintendent took chargeof the institution, and his wife was appointed matron, lines then the lodging-house has given satisfaction. Bring the years 1866-67 they had under their charge 8,192 loys, from 5 to 15 years of age. The President of the Society, W. A. Mason, e.g., has done much toward increasing he usefulness of the institution. It differs from European lodging-houses by demanding pay from the lodgers. It 1866 they contributed \$2,718.79 to the funds of the Treastry. More than 60,000 different boys have been the subjects of this charity. During this period \$33,025.57 have been expended by the Children's Aid Society for the institution. The Trustees are deeply impressed with the importance of making this bendiecut charity permanent, by procuring a proper building for it. There will always be homeless boys here, for whom some such privision must be made while the city continues. They wishto provide a building which shall be a shelter and a lome to the houseless lad, wandering friendless through the great city, where he can find friends, and receive instruction, and be put on the road to a better life. Surey no person could spare something from his daily luxuries for a better purpose than thus to found a peruanent loging-house for stree

office of the Change.

St. Room No. 11.

Those having second-hand clothing, old shees, soap, and provisions, to give to this institution are requested to send them in. The articles are not given away to the to send them in the second to them at nominal to the second formerly, but they are sold to them at nominal to the second formerly, but they are sold to them at nominal second formerly. to send them in. The articles are not given away to the boys as formerly, but they are sold to them at nominal rates. By this system the clothing is more valued, and a spirit of pauperism is not encouraged. Country-churches and Sunday-schools may do much in aiding this cause. All communications or donations should be sent directly with the address of the donor, to C. O'Connor, Superintendent, No. 49 Park-place, N. Y.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE This Association has been in operation for a quarter of century. It starts with the principle that the alms of benevolent societies, and of private liberality are often misapplied, and as often abused by those who peceive The persons who address themselves to the charitable may be divided into three classes: First, those who have been reduced to indigence by infirmity, sickness, old age, and unavoidable misfortune; Second. those who have brought themselves to want and suffering by their improvidence and vices; and, Third, persons who are able but unwilling to labor, and are beggars and vagrants by profession. The well-being of these different classes evidently requires a mode of treatment adapted to each. As it is impossible to give judiciously without a Ruowledge of the person's character to be benefited, the

Society deem it their duty to withhold all relief from un-Society deem it their duty to withhold all relief from un-known persons. This rule is imperative.

Six thousand two hundred and sixty-nine families, con-taining 22,963 persons, were thus relieved during the past year, at an outlay of \$59,300. President, James Brown: Treasurer, Robert B. Minturn; Corresponding Secretary and Agent, Robert M. Hartley; Recording Secretary, George Griswold. Office of the Association, Bible House, Room No, 39, third floor, entrance on Eighth-st.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION. This Society, whose title and aims have been frequently brought before the public, had its origin in an informal conversation held on the 1st of November, 1866, between the Rev. S. H. Hilliard, chaplain of St. Barnabas Mission, and Mr. Gustavus Stern, now a missionary of the " Diocesan Board of the American Church Missionary Society." Others soon came to their aid, and on the 20th of January, 1867, the subject was brought before the pub-lic through printed circulars, read and distributed in the various churches. Several ladies offered their services as of January, 1867, the subject was brought before the public through printed circulars, read and distributed in the various churches. Several ladies offered their services as coworkers in the good cause. Thus encouraged and stimulated, another step was taken. Rooms were hired for three months on the corner of Twelfth-st. and Broadway, and comfortably furnished. On the lat of February the first reception was held, printed cards of invitation having been distributed by the members, who went out, two and two, upon the streets, two evenings in the week, for that purpose. Not only were these cards accompanied by a short appropriate tract, handed to those willing to receive them, but kind words of importunity were sometimes added, by which many, fallen women were almost compelled to come in. They were not merely thus invited to the Friday night receptions, but the cards also contained an invitation to come to the rooms every day, except Sunday, from 2 to 4 p. m.; at which hour some of the ladies were present to welcome, counsel, and comfort such as might come, and to render pecuniary assistance (if absolutely necessary) to such as should manifest a desire to abandon their life of shame. At the second meeting one of the young women was prevailed upon to go to St. Barnabas's House, but there seeming to be a deep-rooted prejudice against this house, on account of its publicity, it was thought that if a Home could be provided which should be but little known, that more direct benefit would be conferred. After considered be provided which should be but little known, that more direct benefit would be conferred. After considered the priors were neatly and simply furnished, and, through the kindness of friends, adorned with a few books and pletures, and illuminated texts, rendering them cheerial and attractive for weekly receptions. A housekeeper was secured, and the new home was opened early in May. Since then the Midnight Mission has been a mighty power for good. It has met with disappointments and the vicissitudes incident THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Home for the Friendless, so well known to all of our readers, is situated at No. 32 East Thirtieth-st., and s managed under the auspices of the American Female Guardian Society. It was organized thirty-five years ago. The Home comprises two large and commodious buildings, one of which is the Home itself, fronting on buildings, one of which is the Home itself, fronting on Thirteth-st., and the other, in which is the Home Chapel, the hospital, and the publication office of the Society, facing on Twenty-minth-st., the two being connected by a bridge. The objected this charitable Home, as its name implies, is to furnish shelter to destitute children, who, tortured with hunger, and a sused, perhaps, by unnatural parents, may here find rest, food, and parentsi care. The charity is intended more for children than for adults. For the latter it gives but a temporary shelter, until the recipient of their bounty is enabled to provide for his own maintenance. But the grand object aimed it is to provide a permanent home for the children. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions. There at the present time 145 children and some 35 adults, which number includes the servants under its care. The which number includes the servants under its care. The internal and domestic arrangements of the Home are conducted by women, and to them is due the signal sucess which has crowned the labors of the institut Statistics for the year ending May, 1859, and which may be taken as an exhibit for this year, show: Number of adults and children receiving aid from the Society

Total.

Total of beneficiaries

Loaves of bread gives out to poor.

The Home has under its charge nine Home industrial
Schools, all of which have been well sustained
Schools, all of which have been well sustained
The schools differ from the ward schools in several imThe schools differ from the first place, a substantial dinner

and this chaldren of the poor. If The schools differ from the ward schools in several important relations. In the first place, a substantial dinner of bread is daily furnished to every scholar, and this proves an inducement for the children of the poor. In the second place, sewing is carefully taught, and the way to future usefulness is thus prepared. Thirdly, Bible lessons and explanations, and the singing of sacred hymns, form a part of each day's exercises. During the past year one of the principal things accomplished has been the erection of Rose Memorial Chapel, in which Home Industrial School No. 2 is now located. This chapel serves the purpose of the school during the week, and is rented to a Christian Church for worship on Sunday. School No. 9 has also been added this year. It is situated on the east side of the city, near Central Park. There is no effort of the kind within a mile, and from the large German population in the vicinity the Society sustains a

no effort of the kind within a mile, and from the large German population in the vicinity the Society sustains a fourishing school. For all these schools bread is daily furnished by the Society, making an aggregate of 42,000 leaves a year, and the shoes and garments distributed among them must also be computed by thousands.

On Christmas day the Society always presents the children with gifts. At the "Home" the coming Christmas will witness a happy and jovial family. A huge Christmas tree, with the shining presents nestled in its heavy foliage, will cast no shade, but the brightest sunshine, upon the happy children assembled around it. Contributions for Christmas should be sent to the "Home for the Friendless," No. 32 East Thirtieth-st.

The HOME.

THE HOME. In the latter part of 1865 a number of gentlemen, deeply moved by the condition of the increasing multitude of women who were induced to leave the paths of virtue, met together to devise some means for their rescue and reformation. After careful consideration of the subject it was resolved to establish in the city, and in the quarter where the evil was most glaring and open, a house of reception in which those who wished to reform might find a temporary refuge, and in which the virtuous who were exposed to the same temptation, might enjoy protection. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds, and also to consult with the lady managers of the "Female Magdalen Benevolcut Society," asking them to take the charge of such a konse. This they cheerfully consented to do, and a suitable home, No. 22 West Houston-st., was rented, and an experienced Superintendent and Matron were engaged. On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865. The Home was managurated by suitable religious services, and the work of "rescuing the failen" commenced. The enterprise met with the vicussitudes usual to a new Institution. During the earlier part of 1866, The Home labored under many embarrassments, but as time passed op, and the beneficial results of the new movement began to be seen and appreciated, The Home at length entered upon a course which promised to redicte the hopes of its founders. The number of immates received in 1866 was 112; of these, it were dismissed for misconduct, Il ware returned to their friends, 32 were provided with positions in various capacities with families in the city and country, 8 went to other institutions, 8 were sent to the Hospital, 12 went out at their own request, and 30 remained in the Institution. The succeeding years witnessed an increased prosperity, and furnished cause for great encouragement. It was at length found necessary to provide better accommodations, and on the lat of May, 1869, the Home was transferred to its present commodious quarters, No. 86 West Fourth-st. The financial affairs of the institution are under the control of a committee of gentlemen as a Board of Managers and the internal and domestic arrangements are directed exclusively by a committee of ladies, to whom its practical success is mainly due. reformation. After careful consideration of the subject it was resolved to establish in the city, and in the quarter ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INDIGENT

WOMEN. This Association was incorporated in New-York, Feb. 7, 1814, and is consequently 56 years old. The Asylum is located at No. 236 East Twentieth-st. Its object, as its name implies, is to afford relief to aged women, whose declining life would otherwise be a path narrowed by want and dark with unhappiness. Fifty-six years ago, as now, there was found a class of aged women in this city "who had seen better days," but whose declining years were saddened by poverty, and, often times, by the need of a certain home. Their former position in society, as regarded education and general respectability, naturally forbade the thought of their seeking an asylum in the common Poor-House; and yet there seemed to be no other place where they could spend their declining days—no spot that would rpeal the memories and comforts of home. For the relief of just this class, a few benevolent ladies were moved with compassion. Several meetings were held for the discussion of their plans, when, in the Autumn of 1813, an association was formed, which was the nucleus of this Society. In 1815 the Association received from the Common Council the sum of \$100, and during the following year \$250. For all funds that were needed for the furtherapse declining life would otherwise be a path narrowed by

of the objects of the Society, during the first 24 years of its existence, the Managers looked to legacies, charity sermons and collections in the churches, and to the private subscriptions of individual friends. In 1833, the project of erecting a building which should be a suitable asylum for the pensioners, was first proposed to the friends of the Institution. The want of such a building had long been felt. In the Winter of 1834, a sermon, in behalf of the Society, with this especial object in view, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, in the Church of the Ascension (then in Canal-st.), after which a collection was made, amounting to \$310 20. So eloquent was the preacher in setting forth the claims of this particular class of the poor, that his appeal touched the hearts of many of his hearers. On their return from church, said Mrs. Peter G. Stuyvesant to her husband, "Couldu't we afford to give them a little land?" The suggestion was complied with, and three lots were very soon after presented to the Society by Mr. Stuyvesant. A subscription list was at once opened which Mr. John Jacob Astor headed with \$5,000, on condition that \$20,000 should be raised within a year. The managers now awoke to new zeal, and presented the claims of the association to many of the merchants of our City. Within the year the required sum was raised, but the building, for good reasons, was not begun until 1837. In the Antumn of 1838 it was com-

zeal, and presented the claims of the association to many of the merchants of our City. Within the year the required sum was raised, but the building, for good reasons, was not began until 1837. In the Autumn of 1838 it was completed, and opened for the reception of inmates. In 1845, the lot adjoining the asylum was purchased, and another building added to the previous one, and now the asylum stands not only as a retreat for the aged, infirm and destitute women, but also as a monument to the munificent charity of the merchants of New-York.

This Asylum is one well worth visiting. The home-like air and serenity which prevail certainly attest to the contentment and happiness of the family. It is an interesting fact that the Asylum once sheltered a near relative of Washington, and that at the present time a cousin of Gen. Lamb's is within its walls, beside many others who have spent their earlier years in ease, and surrounded with luxury and refinement, but who now have been reduced to a sad condition of dependence on the bounty of friends. With the expense attendant upon the erection of a new building, in prospect, the Association has many and urgent needs, and any contributions directed to the Association. No. 226 East Twentieth-st., will be gratefully acknowledged.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF ORPHAN AND DESTI-

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF ORPHAN AND DESTI-

TUTE CHILDREN.

This Society, which is located at No. 65 West Tenth-st., was organized in December, 1835, and is one of the oldest of its kind in the city. In 1835 there were only two Orof its kind in the city. In 1835 there were only two Orphan Asylums in this city. In April, 1857, an act of incorporation was granted by the State, under the name of "The Society for the Relief of Haif Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York," thereby making no discrimination for or against any children who were half orphans and destitute. In May, 1837, Mr. James Boorman, now deceased, purchased a house covering two lots on Tenth-st., known as the Nicholson House, and the Society moved into it. In 1836 the house was improved and made larger, and two lots adjoining were kindly donated by Mr. Boorman. Since then the Society has continued to flourish. That the asylum is now in the 33d year of its existence is a proof of the confidence of those who have so long contributed to it; that it has always been full is a proof that it is a useful and necessary charity.

ways been full is a proof that it is a useful and necessary charity.

The children received into this asylum have religious instruction, and habits of industry are inculcated. When their age and acquirements render them capable of earning their living, if not claimed by parents or friends, they are placed with some respectable person for such object. The discipline is strict, but gentle-where the established routine is ever preserved, but the individuality of the children is not destroyed. The management of the school has been satisfactory. The discipline is good, and the course of study is adapted to the age and requirements of the children. Eeside the day school there is a Sunday-school connected with the Asylum, which is conducted by voluntary teachers, friends of the movement. The Children attend the Mercer-St. Church, where they take part in the singing.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY FOR THE THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK POOR.

This Society was organized in 1813, by a band of chariable ladies, under the lead of Mrs. Francis Hall, whose husband was formerly proprietor of The Commercial Advertiser. The benevolent hearts of these ladies were touched by the misery about them, and their ready purses and willing aid were employed for the relief of purses and willing aid were employed for the relief of those who lived in squalor and suffered with ravaging disease. These ladies organized themselves into a society, which they resolved to call the New-York Female Assistance Society for the Relief of Sick Poor- In one district the Society has established a library where its poor may enjoy the perusal of works which their scanty means would not purchase. Every Monday evening a prayer meeting is held in various places in the different districts, for the benefit of the men in particular, who cannot come in the day time. In this way the men are reached, and an impulse given them. In the afternoon the woman's prayer meeting calls together a large number of poor women who are instructed in all that is good and led to Him who suffered even more than they, and for whose sake Christian women are willing to go about doing good. Then the children are brought together, and these good women teach them to sew, and other useful knowledge. The Society gives to the poor family coal, clothing and so cents a week.

Another great means of good is in "The Missing Link." This is a little band of these workers, who, after an experience of many years, think they have found the "missing link" between the rich and the lowly, and who, calling themselves by that title, seek to reconcile the high and the low, and glean from the former that which will rejolee the hearts of their poorer sisters, and relieve women may be trained for this Bible work, is agitated. On the 10th of this month, a meeting was held at No. 45 East Twenty-third-st., at which Mrs. J. L. Graham presided. A large number of the wealthy men and ministers of the city were present, and the subject was thoroughly discussed, and the project thought feasible. hose who lived in squalor and suffered with ravaging

sided. A large number of the wealthy men and ministers of the city were present, and the subject was thoroughly discussed, and the project thought feasible. A house will be rented for the present until a regular home can be obtained, and the Bible Society will thus have a valuable working power. Contributions of clothing and money for Christmas will be most thankfully received, and should be forwarded to Mrs. Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, No. 45 East Twenty-third-st. SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN. This Society, located at No. 257 West Fourth-st., is one

of the oldest societies of its kind in the city, having been organized seventy-one years ago, at which time a band of earnest women of New-York founded the organization, and commenced by aiding, by systematic visits, by advice, and by assistance, those women with helples children whom God had left widowed and destitute. Its field of labor extends from Canal to Forty-fifth-st. The object is to relieve, either by pecuniary aid or otherwise, all poor widows, with their children, living in the district already mentioned. No restriction is made as to the number of children which the ricipient of their bounty may have, save that none shall be under ten years of age. A manager is appointed for every district to visit the poor widows and find out where they live. If their quarters are very circumscribed, low, and unclean, they are immediately ordered to transfer their home to some more respectable neighborhood, or else be denied the privileges of the Society. Money is urgently needed; and any liberal-hearted Christian who desires to aid suffering humanity may send his mite to the Society, at No. 257 West Fourth-st, with assurances of its being appreciated, field of labor extends from Canal to Forty-fifth-st. GIRLS LODGING-HOUSE.

A stranger passing along Bleecker-st., between Wooster and Greene, will have his attention attracted to the large number of girls who gather every day before particular doors, and whose merry voices are nowise lowered at his approach. This is the Girls' Lodging-House, carried en approach. This is the Giris Dougling-roose, carries as under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. Here young women who have no place to sleep, strangers seeking for friends or employment, servants who have left situations, orphans who have no home, and young girls of intemperate parents, can find a sheiter for the night, and food for the day. The house can accommodate about the girls a night. Frequently that number remain, but the average number is about 130. Many of the girls pay as much as \$1.40 per week for their board, or five cents for lodging and five cents for each meal. A sewing-machine school has been opened, for the purpose of gratuitously instructing poor girls on the machine of their own section, and allowing them to practice long enough to become good operators. This will be another incentive to industry, and fit those for employment who have no means of paying tuition. If any friend of the poor girl who has an abundance, or one who has but little, its willing to share with those poorer than herself, such a contribution will do much toward making these girls tady and comfortable. There is to be a festival here between Christmas and New Year's, and the ladies in charge most urgently call for contributions. There can be no hesitation in giving to such a worthy enterprise as this, and contributions of money or clothing forwarded to the matron of the Girls' Lodging-House, No. 125 Bleecker-st., will certainly be warmly appreciated. inder the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. Here will certainly be warmly appreciated

THE HOUSE OF MERCY. The House of Mercy, situated at No. 33 East Houston st., is another of the beneficent institutions with which our great city abounds. Its primal lobject is the protection of destitute young women, to whom it affords she ter and instruction. It is sectarian in its principles, be ter and instruction. It is sectarian in its principles, seing under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and was established in this country in 1846, by Archbishop Hughes, who in that year brought with him from Ireland a number of "Sisters of Mercy," who were connected with a similar asylum in that country, and uniting to themselves the kind sympathy and ready support which the Catholic Churches promised them, established a Convent and Hquse of Mercy in Washington-place. Here the work of supporting and instructing poor young women, who were, mayhap, strangers in the great metropolis, or else reduced by some unforseen calamity to a condition of total dependence on the charity of benevial dependence on the charity of benevially continued. In 1848, the Home was transferred to its present location, at No. 33 East Houstonst. Here was established a new Convent, and House of Mercy, During the past year the Institution has accomplished a great work, viz., the opening of St. Joseph's Industrial School for the orphan children of soldiers killed in the late war, and also for little children between the ages of 10 and 16. On Christmas Day the House of Mercy farnishes a dinner to the out-door poor—of which class they feed a large number during the Winter—and a special dinner to its own immates. On the following Theeday a Christmas tree, with its load of good things, will be enjoyed. Contributions of money and cast-of clothing are most acceptable, and will be gratefully received. They should be sent to the House of Mercy, No. 33 East Houston-st.

St. Barnabas is the name of another asylum for homeing under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church,

ST. BARNABAS HOUSE. St. Barnabas is the name of another asylum for hom less women, girls, and children. It is situated at No. 304 Mulberry st. It was organized three years ago under the guidance of the Protestant Episcopal Church and

Young girls, strangers in the city, are received into the extended arms of the Home and find sympathy and aid, until homes can be find for them, or they can be sent to their friends. The Home is in pressing need of money, and contributions of clothing and money are carrestly besought. They should be sent to St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulherryst. FOURTEENTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

This school, which is carried on under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, is located at No. 116 Elizabeth-st., and has been in existence more than five years. Fully 200 children are now daily taught here those branches of study which will be necessary to make them good citizens, and at the same time furnished with clothing and food. The officers of the school endeavor in various ways to provide for the wants of mothers, giving them employment, as far as possible, and thus enabling them to send their little ones to be instructed. The Principal has been accustomed, during previous years, to give orders for groceries to poor mothers, but this Winter she has had no means, and many families are consequently in a suffering combine. They appeal most carnessly to the charitable public for contributions. Contributions sent to Miss H. E. Stephens, Principal, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., will be gratefully received. branches of study which will be necessary to make them FIRST WARD LORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This mission was established about 11 years ago by Mr. . Couper Lord, at No. 50 Trinity-place. It is under the supervision of the Children's Aid Society, but is largely supported by the wealthy merchants of the Ward. Recently it was moved to No. 207 Greenwich-st. Three years ago a reading-room was opened in connection with the school. All of the daily papers and monthlies are free to all who come. In the rear of the reading-room there is another apartment, where those not inclined to read may play checkers or converse. The attendance is from 40 to 70 persons nightly. The school is on the floor above, composed of from 100 to 110 children. Each day they are allowed one meal. Tickets entitling the holders to clothing are given for good conduct. The pupils come from the most intemperate and vicious families in the Ward, and there is only one English child among them. One hundred and twenty pairs of shoes were given away during the past year; also, 69 dresses and undergarments. All of the clothing is made up by the girls in the building. Most of the common branches are taught in addition to the industrial branches. Two teachers are constantly employed. The expenses per year are about \$6,000. On Jan. 5 a dinner will be given, at 2 o'clock, followed by singing, recitation, &c. The Mission is greatly in need of money, soap, provisions, second-hand clothing, shoes, &c., and it can be made of much service to the city as it is situated in a very large field. Send contributions to supported by the wealthy merchants of the Ward. Reis situated in a very large field. Send contributions to Mr. M. Dupuy, Superintendent. Mr. C. L. Brace of the Children's Ald Society is Secretary. CENTRE-ST. MISSION.

This Mission is in the second-story of the building at No. 110 Centre-st. It was organized in 1837, and moved to its present location twelve years ago. About 200 children meet every Sunday at 2p. m. They are mostly Germans, ranging in age from 4 to 18 years. On Christmas, books, gifts, &c., will be distributed. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock. Contributions sent to A. C. Bechstein will be thankfully received.

THIRTEENTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL This is one of the schools established by the Children's Aid Society, and its teachers are doing a noble work among the poor. A cold dinner is given once a day, and three times a week the children receive a warm one. three times a week the children receive a warm one. Beside the English branches, knitting, sewing and mending is taught. Many of the little girls leave their bed of rags every day with tattered garments and bare feet. The destitution is great, and the cases of death from neglect and poverty are numerous. Miss E. E. Phillips, the Principal, says that she knows of many sober families that have no fires for weeks at a time. Soap, second-hand clothing, shoes, and provisions or money, may be sent to Miss E. E. Phillips, No. 327 Rivington-st. Volunteer teachers who can spend an hour or so a day in teaching or visiting are greatly needed. Young ladies who will call on Miss Phillips will meet a warm reception.

This institution is controlled by the same Society as the one mentioned above. It received its present name in honor of a Mrs. Phelps, who contributed largely toward its support. Both are sheltered by the same roof. Everything is as clean as a Philadephia kitchen, and the ven tilation is good. There are flowers and pictures in the tilation is good. There are flowers and pictures in the rooms, which, with the snow-white counterpanes and the polished floors, remind one of a New-England home. About 125 persons can be accommodated. The price for lodging is five cents; for meals, six cents. The average number of inmates is from 90 to 100. The boys all start out West to good homes when they desire to go. On the 6th of January the Industrial School will have a dinner, and on Christmas a dinner will be served up for the lodgers. They will also have another one on New-Year's Eve. Instruction is given the lodgers five hights per week. Contributions of any kind will be received by G. Calder, Superintendent, No. 327 Rivington-st.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN. The Society buildings are located in Westehester County, about one-half mile east of Tremont. The association was founded in 1862-63. The funds were contributed by several gentlemen in this city. The girls' building is 60x300 feet; the boys', 60x300. A wing of the same size is shortly to be added. There are soo boys and 200 girls, of various ages from 7 to 21 years. They are taught in several branches of industry, outside of the school. Some are shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, de., and a few are put on the farm. Those who wish are provided with good homes in the country. Those who wish are provided with good homes in the country. The annual expenditures are about \$175,000. On Christmas a grand entertainment will be provided for the lumates. High mass will be said at 9 o'clock a.m. Countributions may be sent to James Hurley, No. 29 Reade-st.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DESTITUTE ROMAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN. At No. 52 Market-st. is the School for the improvement and Protection of Destitute Children. It was formerly known as the Fourth Ward Industrial School. The Chief Manager is Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, pr., of No. 17 Washngton-square. Once a year the children have an excursion pie-ric, and every day they are supplied with a dir sion pic-nic, and every day they are supplied with a din-ner. Clothing is distributed twice a year. When they leave this school they are sent to the public schools. Several ladies contribute regularly for the support of the institution, yet there is a great need of further aid. The pupils are taught to make their own clothing and to do ther work about the building. Miss Dunn would be gratified if ladies would come and teach an hour or two a day. The sewing classes are large, and the instructors find themselves over-burdened with labor. Ladies are a day. The sewing classes are large, and the instructors find themselves over-burdened with labor. Ladies are cordially invited to visit the schools, and some of the parents where the pupils reside. On the 23d instant there will be a dinner given at 12 o'clock, after which the children will be presented with presents and a Christmas tree. Contributions in the shape of money, clothing and provisions will be gratefully received by Miss M. H. Dunn No. 29 Market st.

Capt. E. Richardson organized this mission in 1839, at No. 278 Water-st., as a resort for seamen. A year afterward, the N. Y. Port Society took charge of it. Meetings are held every night in the week, and on Sundays at J o'clock. Most of the city dailies are kept on file. In cono'clock. Most of the city dailies are kept on file. In con-nection with this institution is the Dover-st. Free School for children of tender age. Capt. E. Richardson is the manager, and Miss Lydia Davis is principal. Dinner is served once a day, and clothing and provisions are occa-sionally distributed. Sick families are visited from time to time. A Christmas entertainment wil be given on Monday, Dec., 27, at 7:30 p. m. All who come will be sup-plied with refreshments. Provisions, clothing, and money may be sent to Jas. Wiseman, Water-st. Mission, No. 278 Water-st.

HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NO. 4. This Institution is under the management of the Amer ican Female Guardian Society. At present it contains 149 pupils of both sexes, aged from 4 to 14 years. They are regularly taught English and industrial branches are regularly taught English and industrial branches. Bread is given every day, and garments are distributed to those holding tickets, which have been awarded for good behavior. Only two teachers and a monitor are allowed by the Society. Fifty visits have been made during the past two months. The ladies will do good service to those hard working teachers by assisting them in their visiting tours once in a while. Contributions of money, clothing, shoes, or provisions will be thankfully received by the Principal, Miss S. B. Tripp, at No. 13 Tompkins-st., near the Grand-st. Ferry. Miss Mary L. Keyser is the Assistant Principal.

SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF OF POOR WOMEN. Twenty-five years ago, when the sewing-girls were working for much less wages than they are getting now and when it was impossible to find employment even then, several ladies connected with the Unitarian churches of New-York established this association. The churches of New-York established this association. The object of the Society is, in the words of the reports, "to prevent, in a measure, the patherism which forms so painful a feature in the community; to supersede the daily alms-giving, which, instead of benefiting, only lends to deepen the deardation of this class by denriving them of a healthful self-dependence; to elevate them to the rank of independent laborers, and insure them a fair compensation for their work. To attain this object, the Society supplies work to women, both able and willing to labor, who, having young children or from sickness or infirmity, are unable to leave their homes or to obtain employment elsewhere. Every person subscribing 38 annually becomes a member of the Society. The Board of Managersmeet once a week to cut out and fit work. All of the garnents made are sold for the benefit of the Society. The salestnom is at No. 143 East Thirteenth-st., near Third-ave.

ALL SOULS' MISSION. This Institution is under the management of the above lociety, and the school is held in the Public School building in East Thirteenth st. It has been organized about four years, and already there are between 300 and 400 pupils. They are only taught on Saturdays, as the building is occupied during the other days of the week, and the Society has not the funds to put up a new edifice, though there is great need for one. Contributions should be sent to the school, care of the President, Mrs. David Lane, No. 141 East Thirteenth-st.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. If there is a deserving institution in the city this is one. It now occupies the building No. 272 Second-st, near Avenue C. There are 6 teachers and , 400 pupils. Sewing, knitting, erequet work, and the English branches are taught. Also German. Bread is given to the children once a day. The attendance is increasing, and there is a decided improvement in the classes. The parents of the